

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

And Law Reporter for the Supreme & Provincial Courts of China & Japan

VOL. V

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 1ST MAY, 1869.

No. 122

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NOTIFICATIONS

H. B. M. Supreme Court.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861, AND THE BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT ACT, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following is a copy of an entry made in the book kept by the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the registration of Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors, Composition and Inspectorship Deeds, as required by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, Sections 187, 192, 194, 196 and 198, and by the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868.

- 1 *Title of Deed.* Deed of Composition.
- 2 *Date of Deed.* The 17th April, 1869.
- 3 *Date of execution by Debtor.* The 17th April, 1869.
- 4 *Names, and descriptions of Debtor.* DAVID MUTIRHEAD, of Shanghai, Civil Engineer.
- 5 *Names and descriptions of Trustees.* None.
- 6 *Nature of Deed.* Deed of Composition with Creditors.
- 7 *Date of Registration,* The 28th April, 1869.

Prussian Consulate General.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IN Sachen betreffend den Conkurs der Firma PASEDAG & Co., in Amoy, ist Herr W. A. STURROCK daselbst zum einstweiligen Verwalter der Masse ernannt worden.

MR. W. A. STURROCK at Amoy has been appointed administrator ad. int. in the Estate of PASEDAG & Co.,

Shanghai, der 21sten April, 1869.
Königlich Preussisches General Consulat,
TETTENBORN.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIN zur Concursmasse PASEDAG & Co., gehörige, Brigg *Johann Heinrich* soll binnen Kurzem in Amoy, in öffentlicher Auction versteigert werden. Tag wie Verkaufsbedingungen wird Herr Pedder, Königlich Britischen Consul in Verwaltung der Preussischen Consulates in Amoy selbst bekannt machen werden.

Prussian Consulate General.

The brig *Johann Heinrich*, belonging to the Estate of Messrs. PASEDAG & Co., at Amoy, will be sold there in a short time by public auction. W. H. PEDDER Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and acting Consul for Prussia, will publish day and terms of sale.

Shanghai, den 21sten April 1869.
Königlich Preussisches General Consulat,
TETTENBORN.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DER Concurs über die Firma W. REMÉ & Co. wird hiedurch wieder aufgehoben, da Herr W. REMÉ die volle Bezahlung der im Concourse geprüften Forderungen an die Firma nachgewiesen hat.

ALL claims filed at this Court against the firm of W. REMÉ & Co. having been paid in full, and proof of this having been given by Mr. W. REMÉ, the declaration of bankruptcy of said firm is hereby withdrawn.

Königlich Preussisches General Consulat,
TETTENBORN.

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1869.

British Consulate Shanghai.

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned has been instructed to make public the annexed Amended Rules respecting the Duty on Tea Dust, which have been communicated by His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung to the several Superintendents of Customs.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M. Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 30th April, 1869.

RULE I.

Transit Dues.

Tea Dust, like Tea, pays Transit Dues at the rate of Tls. 1.2.5.0 per pecul.

RULE II.

Export Duty on Tea Dust declared for Foreign Market.
Tea Dust declared to be for a Foreign Port, whether shipped at a Yangtze Port, or a Sea Port, pays Export duty, as Tea, at the rate of Tls. 2.5.0.0 per pecul. If thus shipped at a Yangtze Port, it deposits, as Tea, a Bond for Coast Trade Duty.

RULE III.

Export and Coast Trade Duties on Tea Dust declared for Native Market.

Tea Dust, no matter where shipped, if for a Chinese Port, and of not more than ten taels in value per pecul, pays export duty at the new rate of Tls. 1.2.5.0 per pecul. If shipped at a Yangtze Port, it is there to

British Consulate Shanghai.

deposit the Coast Trade Duty of Tls. 0.6.2.5 per picul in cash, like any other commodity not being Tea.

RULE IV.

Final Duty leviable on Tea Dust originally shipped for a Chinese Port, and after arrival there re-shipped for a Foreign Port.

Tea Dust passed at the new rate will have paid a duty of Tls. 1.2.5.0 per picul, when shipped at a Sea Port, and, like other goods, will have afterwards paid its Coast Trade Duty Tls. 0.6.2.5 per picul, on arrival at the second Port; shipped at the Yangtze Port, it will have acquitted itself of both Export and Coast Trade Duties at the same time, in the same way as other Merchandise. In the event of the subsequent shipment of any such Tea Dust from the second Port, it (having already paid duties amounting to Tls. 1.8.7.5 per picul) will be called on, at the time of shipment, to pay a further shipment of Tls. 0.6.2.5 per picul; in that way it will pay the duty, Tls. 2.5.0.0 per picul leviable on it as Tea for the Foreign market.

NOTIFICATION

THE undersigned is instructed by H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c., &c., to declare the following Rules for the Mixed Court to be in force for a period of one year from this date, unless otherwise ordered.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M. Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1869.

RULES FOR THE MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI

An Official having the rank of Sub-Prefect will be deputed to reside within the foreign settlement. He will have a jurisdiction in commercial suits and in civil and criminal cases generally within the foreign settlements. He will have an official residence and will be furnished with the cangue, the bamboo, and the minor means of punishment. He will provide food and lodging [for prisoners].

He will decide all civil and commercial suits between Chinese resident within the settlements, and also between Chinese and Foreign residents, in cases where Chinese are defendants, by Chinese law. He will be authorised to examine Chinese judicially, to detain them in custody, and to punish them by putting them in the cangue, by flogging and by other minor punishments.

2.—Where a foreigner is concerned in a cause to be tried a Consul or his Deputy must sit with the Magistrate at the trial; but where Chinese only are concerned the Magistrate shall adjudicate independently—the Consuls shall not interfere.

3.—Where a defendant is a native in foreign employ, the Deputy will first communicate particulars to (a) the Consul, who will be bound to place the parties before the Court without attempting to screen or conceal them. A Consul or his Deputy may attend the hearing, but he shall not interfere if no foreign interest is involved. The servants of non-trading Consuls are not to be arrested unless with the sanction of their masters.

4.—In cases where Chinese subjects are charged with grave offences punishable by death and the various degrees of banishment, where, by Chinese law, a local officer with an independent seal would send up the case for revision by the Provincial Judge, who would submit it to the High Authorities to be by them referred to His Majesty or the Board of Punishment, it will still be for the district Magistrate of Shanghai to take action.

Inquests when needed are to be held by the Shanghai Hsien independently of the Sub-Prefect.

5.—A Chinese criminal escaping to the foreign settlements can be summarily arrested by the Sub-Prefect without warrant from the District Magistrate or aid from the Municipal police.

6.—Suits between natives and foreigners shall be decided equitably and impartially and in accordance with Treaties. The Treaty provision is to be followed in cases where the foreigner has a Consul. When the foreigner has no Consul, the Magistrate sitting with a foreign [Consular] Assessor shall try the case, submit-

British Consulate Shanghai.

ting the decision for the consideration of the Taotai. Should either party to a case be dissatisfied with the Sub-Prefect's decision, application for a new trial can be made to the Taotai or to the proper Consul.

7.—Foreign criminals having Consuls shall be dealt with by them as the Treaties provide. Unrepresented foreign criminals will be tried and sentenced by the Magistrate, the finding being submitted for the Taotai's approval, who will discuss the matter with some Treaty power Consul. Where the offenders are Chinese, the Sub-Prefect will inflict the proper legal punishment.

8.—The necessary staff of translators, linguists, writers and servants, will be engaged by the Sub-Prefect as also a foreigner or two for general purposes, by whom also foreign criminals having no Consul will be brought to trial or kept in custody when necessary. All expenses are to be drawn from the Taotai monthly. Acts of extortion or annoyance on the part of any of the employés shall be severely punished.

9.—Sub-Prefect shall keep a daily certified record of arrests made and cases tried, giving the names of the parties arrested and recording the grounds of decision in each case. This shall be open to the inspection of the Superior Authorities. Should the Sub-Prefect be inefficient or notorious he will be denounced and removed from Office, another being appointed in his place.

10.—When the Magistrate has tried a case, should it be ascertained that plaintiff's charge was false or exaggerated, said plaintiff, whether native or foreigner shall on conviction be mulcted by the Magistrate in accordance with Rules which will be jointly drawn up by the Sub-Prefect and Consuls, and submitted for the Taotai's approval, and in the interests of justice native and foreigner must in this respect be treated with perfect impartiality.

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned, Senior Member of the Consular Body, at the request of the Municipal Council and of the Consuls, gives notice that the annual Meeting of Land Renters will be held at the British Consulate on the 11th day of May proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The business will be:—

- 1st.—To pass the Council's Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March ultimo.
- 2nd.—To approve the Budget for the current year.
- 3rd.—To decide on any other matters which may be brought forward.

GEO. F. SEWARD.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1869.

THE Business of KINNEAR & Co., Foochow, will be carried on from and after this date under the style and firm of KINNEAR, LARKEN & Co., the partners therein being Mr. WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR and Mr. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN.

WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR.

Foochow, 1st May, 1869.

MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS is admitted a partner in our firm.

COUTTS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE responsibility of Mr. C. SCHNEPEL in our firm ceased on the 17th October last.

W. REMÉ & Co.

Shanghai, 23rd April 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MEMORIALS ON THE REVISION OF TREATY OF TIENTSIN, forwarded to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States by Private Residents in China. Reprinted from the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*. Price \$1.00.

S. C. & C. GAZETTE Office,
23 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1869.

It is requested that only such communications as relate to Editorial matters be addressed to the Editor, and that they be sent not later than Friday.

Advertisements will be received till 10 a.m. on Saturday. No communications can be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette

SHANGHAI, MAY 1st, 1868.

It is always pleasant to anticipate pecuniary success for a future period, especially when the expectation is based upon satisfactory financial reports for a corresponding period in the past. Very seldom has it been the lot of an outgoing Municipal Council for this settlement to announce a large balance in hand and a reasonable prospect of a continuance of the phenomenon. We have been more accustomed to hear of irrecoverable taxes involving monetary embarrassments, projected loans, apologies for non-completion of works and such like. But the Council whose term of office terminated on the 31st March last inform their constituents that they held on that date a sum of Tls. 34,639.48 to the public credit, and they estimate that their successors will on the 1st April 1870 possess Tls. 21,304.82 as a working balance. It is to be remembered that this latter is based upon the unfavourable assumption that special appropriations to the credit of the Soochow bridge building fund, the slaughter house fund, the water works fund and the general savings bank, are made during the current year. These special appropriations amount to Tls. 16,371.69, and it is possible that some or all may not be approved. The expenditure for this year will, it is supposed, fall short of that last year by Tls. 7,570. This diminution is chiefly to be accounted for by the lowered cost of the police establishment shewing a difference of Tls. 1,743, a difference of Tls. 426 under the head of "works," of Tls. 4,000 under "interest," of Tls. 12,000 under "loan," and of Tls. 1,000 under "salaries of general establishment," partly balanced, however, by the following:—Increase for improvements Tls. 11,000, increase in incidentals Tls. 2,300. The routine items in the Budget are, as usual, devoid of interest, but our attention is especially directed to those points dwelt upon by the several committees. The proposed alterations in the water frontage, as being of almost pre-eminent importance, are fully discussed elsewhere. There is, however, another question of vast moment before the community, namely that of water supply. We want the best water we can get for domestic uses, and an abundance of any kind of water for public purposes, such as flushing the drains and extinguishing fires. Taken altogether the supply demanded is enormous, but it is matter for consideration whether a plan may not be devised by which the latter wants may be supplied at a very moderate expenditure, while the bulk of the money appropriated may be devoted to the construction of works designed to supply pure water for house use. Meanwhile the drains lying north and south must be relaid before any attempt can be made to flush them efficiently even supposing the water supply to be unlimited. After the lapse of three years, when

the projected drainage improvements will, it is hoped, be carried out, the tide will be sufficient for flushing purposes, sluices being constructed at a comparatively trifling cost. This part of the question may therefore be considered settled. For the extinction of fires wells are in course of construction, but as the trap doors designed to retain water in these at low tide may at any time get out of order, and as, except in cases of emergency, it would be undesirable to open the wells for the purpose of examining into the integrity of the mechanism, we should imagine much more confidence in an unlimited water supply would be derived from the possession of additional hose pipe with a powerful pumping engine to be placed if necessary between the river and the scene of fire. The expense would probably be greater, but the Insurance Companies would doubtless cordially co-operate with the Council in carrying out any plan likely to afford the maximum of protection against fire. Under the head of "Fire Department" in the Budget, page 29, we observe an estimated expenditure of Tls. 1,548, balanced on the other side merely by Tls. 400, a subscription from the Taotai. Of course, both on philanthropic and selfish grounds, it is the interest of every private individual to aid in limiting the destruction caused by fire, but the Insurance Companies are obviously those to whom the Council should look for most assistance. For the works necessary to supply the settlement with pure water for household uses an estimate, amounting to Tls. 61,762, is published. The Land Renters have therefore to decide whether they will approve of this plan, and, supposing that they do, whether they will authorise the construction of the works, or vote a yearly sum and wait until the accumulation of funds is sufficient. Assuming that the Engineer's estimate is anything like a correct one, more than one-seventh of the amount required is already available. Connected with this question of water supply comes, as a sanitary measure, the abatement of a most dangerous public nuisance, namely the low level upon which a large proportion of Chinese houses are built. When first constructed, during a period of political panic, no attempt was made to raise the lower floors above the paddy fields which were eagerly bought or leased by speculative foreigners and natives. Under some, excavations were made to obtain earth for building in other places, and these excavations are now reservoirs into which the domestic filth of Chinese dwellings and street drainage accumulates. Noxious exhalations are thence continually rising, to the detriment of the health of the entire community. The natives perhaps enjoy this, but foreigners have seriously to consider the necessity for the removal of such centres of contamination. Two things are necessary according to the Public Works Committee. In the first place the ground must be raised to the street level, and paved with bricks or tiles. In the next an effective system of drainage must be inaugurated by which all the surface water will be drawn off from lots covered by native houses.

These are the points most worthy of notice in the Budget. Details will remain for the Land Renters at their approaching meeting, but however these may be modified, there will,

we are sure, be but one opinion as to the energy and industry of the outgoing Councillors and of their executive staff.

It is suggestive of the improving state of Shanghai that the Municipal Council should find it practicable to recommend the setting apart of so large a sum as twenty thousand taels towards the improvement of the river frontage. It is also suggestive of the customs of the place that when the members of the Council tried to elicit the opinions of the land renters more immediately interested as to the best method to be adopted, their efforts proved a complete failure. *Tot homines tot mentes*, each representative of a lot facing the Bund had own ladder to heaven, and they only agreed in the one object of obstructing any practicable advance. The evil of the system of jetties first adopted has, however, become manifest, though only after considerable damage has been done to the course of the river, and we are glad to notice that the present Council has decided on once for all abolishing these structures so far as the front of the Yang-king-pang settlement is concerned.

In this respect the Council is only following in the steps of the authorities of Glasgow, who when the trade of that port began to assume a considerable importance found a rapid but shallow river flowing by the city. As at Shanghai, jetties were thrown out with the object of gaining deeper water, and in the hope that the confinement of the water within narrower limits would produce a scour sufficient to deepen the channel. The result was, however, that the back-water and the eddies caused by the projecting jetties had the contrary effect, and after a few years' trial fears were entertained that the Clyde would silt up so much as not to permit the passage of even small boats. When a settled plan was at last determined on, the first act of the conservators was to remove the jetties so as to give free passage to the currents of the river, and this has been followed by a regular system of dredging so that at the present moment a river which at the beginning of the century could scarcely float a barge now affords accommodation for sea going ships and steamers of the largest size.

Those who have attentively watched the changes in the bed of the Whampoa will notice the action of similar causes. It was between the years 1862 and 1865 when the mania for wharf building was at its highest that the greatest changes in the foreshore of the river took place. During that period we may recall the rapid growth of the Pootung point, induced, however, in a great measure by the supineness of the harbour authorities in not removing a junk in the fairway, as well as a series of encroachments on the Hongque side which at the point known as Dow's wharf have resulted in the raising of the river bed from a depth of twelve feet at low water to a bank scarcely covered at ordinary high water. It is true that between 1865 and the present time the changes in the shore line of the river have been comparatively trifling, but this is to be attributed mainly to the fact that during this period no new jetties were constructed, and but little alteration made in those in existence. In addition the construction of the French

Bund has thrown a more powerful ebb tide along the left bank of the river.

The conclusion arrived at by the Council so far as the Yang-king-pang settlement is concerned is therefore a wise one, and it is to be hoped that their action will be seconded by the harbour authorities. It is now too late to think of restoring to the river the large foreshore in front of the settlement, but were a well organized system of dredging off the present low water line to be adopted, the same facilities for landing and discharging cargo might be attained in the Yang-king-pang as at present exist in the Southern settlement.

The question of the Soochow creek with its wide bell shaped mouth must also shortly be taken into consideration. There is little doubt that the great receptacle lying as it does opposite to the Pootung point and directly in line with the currents of the upper and lower reaches, has considerable effect in causing a retardation of both. In addition the muddy waters of the Hwang-pu are rapidly silting up the interior of the creek, so that communication with the interior of the country by this means is daily becoming more difficult. A scheme devised last year by Mr. Kingsmill and published in this paper seems to offer the best method of overcoming these difficulties, and in addition had the advantages of bringing comparatively pure water to the settlement; and of effectually flushing the drains. The Council estimate their plans for the same purpose to cost over £60,000 without having the concomitant advantage offered by the other.

Although it is not likely that the incoming Council will be able to inaugurate these works, it is in the highest degree advisable that the various propositions should be duly and carefully considered.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

April, 24th 1869.

Before SIR EDMUND HORNBY, Chief Judge.

REGINA v. A. ROBINSON.

The Defendant in this case was summoned for not registering himself as a British subject, in compliance with Sec. 114 of the Order in Council. He was convicted by the Magistrate on the 19th ult.; but a special case was granted at his request, raising certain objections to the conviction, which are quoted in his speech.

Mr. ROBINSON began by quoting authority in support of the principle that judicial procedure in the Supreme Court in China, must be adapted to that in practice in England. In all criminal proceedings in England, it was essential that the charge should be distinctly stated; and the Judges, in considering penal statutes, favoured the innocence of the subject until his guilt was proved. The rules of procedure were there interpreted with great strictness, and he would ask the court to apply the same strictness, in dealing with criminal cases here, as was usual in England. He went on to quote Archbold's Criminal Pleadings to show that if the offence were not defined in an indictment in the exact words of the statute, the indictment was held to be bad. Therefore, the court was bound to look strictly to the wording of the Act. With these preliminaries he would come to his first objection.—

"That the information or complaint upon which the conviction is founded, does not aver that the said Alfred Robinson had not excused his failure to Register in conformity with 114th & 115th Sections of the "China and Japan Order in Council 1865" to the satisfaction of the consular officer."

He contended that the summons did not aver what was a material point. In order to find out whether this objection were good, it was necessary to refer to the practice in England. (V. P. 44, 51, 54 Archbold's Pleadings.) Therefore, unless a distinction were drawn

between indictable offences and those punishable by summary procedure, there was clearly an omission fatal to the conviction. To show that there was no such distinction, he referred to Oke's Magisterial Synopsis p. 114 & 115. It followed then that the summons was faulty.

The COURT said if the wording of Sec. 114 of the Order in Council were "any one failing to register himself and *not having excused*" there might be something in Mr. Robinson's objection; but the words were "failing and not excusing", contemplating that the defendant would have an opportunity of explaining even at the time that he was summoned, before the consular officer.

Mr. ROBINSON saw no difference between the past and present tense. There were two ingredients in the offence; not registering and not excusing one's self. The latter was wanting in the charge. He had no opportunity of excusing himself before the court.

The COURT said the Rules were not only intended for the guidance of this court, but applied equally to the outlying ports, to the case of a consul sitting in his own court.

In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. Robinson held that the question of excuse or no excuse was expressly taken out of the hands of the court, and entrusted to the consular officer. He denied the power of the court to deal with it. The court could listen to no excuse.

The COURT assented to this, so far as its inability to listen to any excuse was concerned. The consul could alone accept an excuse.

Mr. ROBINSON saw now go on to his second objection, which was:—

"That the summons dated the 15th day of March 1869, to appear and answer the charge named in the said information or complaint, is not signed by the officer of the court enabled by law to grant the same."

In support of this objection, he would refer by analogy, to the practice of courts at home, and quoted Oke's Synopsis p. 108 (laying down that the summons should contain the name and style of the justice issuing it.) The objection was not, as it might at first sight appear, a formal one; but involved an important principle. By English law, if a justice did anything exceeding his jurisdiction, he was liable to action; and the defendant ought to know who he was in order to be able to proceed against him. The members of this court would hardly be responsible for each other's acts; each member of it was bound to put his name to the proceedings which he authorised. It had been suggested that the form of summons given in the Schedule of the Order in Council did not specify the necessity for a name; but this did not render it the less necessary. If the (Mr. R.) wanted to bring an action, was he to bring it against the seal of the court?

The COURT referred to the Rule which prescribed the use of the seal.

Mr. ROBINSON urged that the order to put a seal could not exclude the practice of the law of England. This law provided that a justice doing anything in excess of his jurisdiction could be summoned; the name of such justice must then appear, otherwise the defendant could not know against whom to complain, and the Act would become nugatory. The inconvenience was clear, and the legal inference was that the name of the justice ought to appear. He came now to his 3rd objection, which went to the root of the whole proceeding, and was applicable to all cases, besides this one. It was:—

"That the act charged in the said information or complaint, is not an act that would by a court or justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, and is not an act which is declared an offence by the said Order in Council, or any regulation or rule made under it."

The objection was, in substance, that this was not an offence, and if there were no offence there was no criminal jurisdiction. In order to ascertain what was an offence, he would refer to Art. VI of the Order in Council.

"Any act other than an act that would by a court or justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, *shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.*"

It had been conceded in the court below that this was not an act liable to punishment under English law. If it were an offence, then, it must be made so by the Order in Council. And he asserted that nowhere in the Order was it made an offence. The learned Magistrate had merely said it must be an offence because some one was liable to a penalty; but men might be liable to a penalty without having done anything criminal. If a statute were invented imposing a penalty on British subjects who wore beards, it would not follow that wearing beards was criminal. And not only was there no express declaration that non-registration was an offence; but there were several very strong presumptions, in the language of the Order, against it being considered an offence. When the Order desired to make an act an offence, it was careful to specify it. See, for example Sec. 97 about unlawful trading with Japan. Sec. 100 in regard to interference with the religious worship of natives; Sec. 113, regarding deported persons who might return, both clearly defining these as offences, and stating who was to try them. Others might be quoted, but these were sufficient to show that the Order was careful to specify what should and what should not be considered offences; and raised the legal presumption that acts not so specified were not to be considered offences. It was a well known legal maxim, *expressio unius exclusio alterius*. The learned magistrate had attempted to draw a distinction between the offences of commission and omission; but he must say, he failed to see any soundness in the distinction. The thing which constituted an offence in this case, was omission; unless there were omission there was no offence. If that were an offence, it would have been so specified by the Order in Council. He had already pointed out that, in all criminal courts in England, the criminal offence must be clearly defined. Now what was contended was the offence here, was non-registration without satisfactory excuse. He would ask the court whether, in the whole range of English law, a man was liable to be deemed a criminal at the discretion of another. If non-registration were not a criminal offence, the magistrate had no jurisdiction. No such power was given to any one in England, and it was not intended to be given by the Order in Council. If it had been intended that British subjects should be liable to imprisonment for non-registration, so serious an intention would have been expressly named in the Order in Council, and if there were no expressed intention, the court should rule in favour of the subject. Another argument against the assumption was its inconsistency. He might be guilty of non-registration on Monday, and be condemned to a fine; pay the fine; and without having registered or even intending to register, be free from punishment for that year, although still in exactly the same position in regard to registration, as before; for a man could not be punished twice for the same offence, unless the statute provided differently. And all these difficulties could, he contended, be avoided by a simple and literal interpretation of the section (114) in question. This provided that—

"Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure."

The penalty, then, was—non-recognition. And this enabled the consul to exercise quite sufficient pressure to exact the fine. He had only to say to any one who wanted his aid—"You are not registered," and to insist on his registering himself and paying a fine before consenting to help him.

The COURT.—And he would also be liable to non-recognition in this court.

Mr. ROBINSON dissented.—The Queen could not outlaw her subjects. The constitution of our courts of justice forbade the idea that any British subject could be debarred from coming into this court. The penalty for non-registration was non-recognition by his consular officer; he imagined that any judge who refused to hear a British subject would be liable to impeachment. And he contended that the context was perfectly consistent with his view of this phrase. A recusant was to be "liable to a fine," and how much more rational a mode of exacting this fine, was that which he suggested, than distress or condemnation to hard labour. He now came to his fourth objection.

"That the Law Secretary or magistrate who heard the said charge, refused, upon such hearing, to allow evidence to be given of facts material to the defence of the said Alfred Robinson, although requested so to do by the said Alfred Robinson; to wit, the said Law-Secretary or magistrate refused to direct a witness, named Alexander Harvey, to answer questions put to him by the said Alfred Robinson, whether Edmund Hornby, the Chief Judge of this Court, C. W. Goodwin Esq., the assistant Judge of this Court and R. A. Mowat, Esq., the Law Secretary of this Court, were registered under the provisions of the 114th and 115th sections of the "China and Japan Order in Council 1865."

The COURT.—You will have to show that this evidence was material to your defence.

Mr. ROBINSON would be able to do so. It was quite clear that, if he had been allowed to put the question, he would have obtained one of two answers. Either the gentlemen named were or were not registered. If they were registered, the answer was useless for his defence. But if they were not registered, it was very material. He would, of course, have asked why they were not; and would have forced the consul to say what excuse he had accepted for not insisting on their registration. It was clear that he might have founded on this answer a strong argument. If H. M. Consul had said, I excuse Sir Edmund Hornby because his status is sufficiently assured, he (Mr. R.) averred that the same rule would apply to all respectable people in Shanghai, who had registered themselves year after year. The question, therefore, was quite pertinent. The Order contemplates an excuse, and he wanted to see whether he could not find an excuse as well as other people. The magistrate had completely misapprehended the drift of his questions. He had replied that it was no excuse for one criminal to say that another was equally criminal with himself. But Mr. R.'s contention had been that there was no offence at all. He submitted, then, that by the question being barred, he was debarred from a line of defence. If he gave a satisfactory excuse, he was not liable to fine.

The COURT.—Of course not.

Mr. ROBINSON said it was then clear that the question whether there was an excuse, was the gist of the whole thing. He now came to the fifth objection.

"That no criminal jurisdiction is given to this Court by the said Order in Council enabling it in the exercise of such jurisdiction to make any order for the payment of the fine mentioned in the 115 section of the said Order in Council, nor of any costs in relation thereto as is done in and by such conviction, and that this court has no such jurisdiction."

The words which created the fine were "shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding \$10." The clause did not say "shall be liable on conviction." There was merely a vague declaration, which gave no jurisdiction; the recusant merely remains liable; and the matter is easily settled when he goes to his consul for aid, by the latter exercising the pressure which the power of non-recognition gives him. In cases of criminal offences in England, the clause always ran shall upon conviction forfeit and pay, (the Gaming acts; the Game acts; the Vaccination acts &c.,) in all, the language was identical. And omission was the more remarkable in this instance, because, in other cases in the Order where there was an offence specified, the same wording as in the English acts was employed. Why should it be omitted in this particular case? If the same power were given to the court under Secs. 114 and 115 as in the other sections, the same language would have been used. Everything confirmed the view which he ventured to submit; that the Order never contemplated making non-registration a criminal offence, and that it should not be treated as such. The wording of the Sec. was quite consistent with this view. In whose discretion did it lie to define the amount of fine to be imposed? If it were in the discretion of the consul, he might exact only a few cents; and if it were in the discretion of the court it could not be in the discretion of the court. If the court had no discretion, that conclusion was inconsistent with the Order, which says "not exceeding \$10." He would conclude with what appeared to him to be a broad illustration of the theory he had ventured to propound. Could the court conceive that it ought to be judge in its own case? Suppose all the judges thought they were exempt from the obligation to register. The consul differed and prosecuted them. How was he to enforce his view? Would he summon

the delinquent Chief Judge before the equally guilty magistrate, and would the latter commit his superior to hard labour for two months in H. M. Consular jail?

The COURT.—There is nothing about hard labour.

Mr. ROBINSON differed, and quoted the wording of the conviction in his own case. These were the reasons for which he dissented from the decision of the learned magistrate. He thanked the court for so kindly listening to his remarks, and was sure it would fairly weigh them.

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment as follows:—

I confess that I have not been able to follow the arguments brought forward by Mr. Robinson in support of the points raised by him against the legality of this conviction,—it may be that I have not sufficiently understood them. It seems to me that the language of the Order in Council, under which the fine of \$10 was imposed, is simple and clear.

With reference to the 1st point raised in the special case, it appears to me to be evident under the language of the third paragraph that it was in no way necessary to mention in the summons that the defendant had not excused his failure to register to the satisfaction of the consular officer, as it was open to him at any time—and especially where in the outlying districts the consul would be the Judge—to offer any explanation, even during the hearing of the summons. The "not excusing the failure" is not a condition precedent to the right of the consular authority to take proceedings to inquire into and determine whether the penalty mentioned in the section had accrued or not, but it is simply, if one at all, a condition precedent to the right or power to inflict the fine. It was matter rather of evidence; and if it was shewn that Mr. Robinson was a British subject and had failed to register, and had failed to excuse his failure for non-registry, the right to inflict the fine arose. In the special case it is admitted that he had not registered and that he had not excused his failure. The non-compliance with the Order in Council consisted in the fact of non-registration within the period prescribed—not in the failure to excuse the omission. There was therefore no necessity to allege in the summons "the failure to excuse."

With reference to the 2nd point, there is no necessity, according to the rules of this court, that a summons of this nature should be signed by the officer issuing or granting the same. All that is required is that the seal of the court should be affixed to the summons.

With regard to the 3rd point there can be no question that the failure to register in China or Japan under the Order in Council would not be cognizable by a court or Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England,—simply for the reason that the Order in Council which inflicts the fine of failure does not apply to, or give jurisdiction to courts in England. It appears to be wholly immaterial whether the section in question declares a failure to register an offence *in haec verba*, or whether it simply declares the party so failing liable to a specified fine. Disobedience to an order contained in an Order in Council is in itself a *quasi* offence whether the word 'offence' be used or not; and if such disobedience is expressly stated to entail a liability to be fined by a competent authority, the presumption that the act of disobedience is an offence appears to me to be irresistible. Indeed, it has been holden that disobedience to an Order in Council is an indictable offence punishable as a misdemeanour at Common Law.

The 4th point is that the conviction is bad, because the magistrate refused, upon the hearing of the summons, to allow evidence to be given of facts alleged to be material to the offence. The evidence so alleged to be material and so rejected is stated on the special case before me to consist of whether or not certain other persons had registered. The magistrate properly considered such questions were not material, on the ground that the non-compliance of other persons would in no way contribute a defence for Mr. Robinson's non-compliance. The discretion of admitting an excuse for failing to register is solely in the consular officer, and if it had even been the fact that he had excused the other persons, about the fact of whose registration Mr. Robinson was desirous of making enquiries, his having done so would not have necessitated his accepting Mr. Robinson's excuse even if he had offered one. I agree therefore with the magistrate, that he was not obliged to direct any witness to answer any questions which in his opinion would not in any way be material to the defence and had really nothing to do with the question before the court.

With reference to the 5th point, it appears to me that the 151st section of the Order in Council, if I understand its meaning aright, disposes of it satisfactorily. That section declares that *inter alia* "costs" and "fines" payable under the Order may be levied by distress. In the outlying ports the Consuls have full jurisdiction to enforce obedience to the Order in Council, and, on proof of disobedience, it would be competent for them to impose the fine. In Shanghai all Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China is vested for and within the district of Shanghai exclusively within the Supreme Court. Hence it follows that the magistrate of the Supreme Court had full jurisdiction in the matter.

I therefore overrule the objections raised to this conviction as far as they are disclosed to me on this special case, and affirm the conviction, so far at any rate as the infliction of the penalty together with the cost of the summons and its enforcement by distress is concerned.

With reference to Mr. Robinson's application under the 140th section for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from my decision on this special case, feeling as I do on the subject, I think I should be doing wrong in declaring the case to be a fit one for such an appeal.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

April 26th, 1869.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY, Chief Judge.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL v. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Claim of Taels 229.66; for Wharfage dues.

Mr. RENNIE appeared for the Municipal Council: Mr. BIRD for the defence.

Mr. RENNIE read the petition and answer, and after submitting the plea of payment as to Tls. 86, took exception to that of not indebted, which he contended was improperly pleaded in answer to a petition containing special counts only.

Mr. BIRD said that the proper course was to object to the plea altogether and have it struck out if bad. But he maintained that the plea was good and properly pleaded according to the Common Law Procedure act 1855. (His Lordship decided on allowing the plea.)

Mr. RENNIE then opened the case for the plaintiffs, and said that although the amount in dispute in the present case was small the issues to be decided by the Court were of the highest importance to the inhabitants of the Foreign settlements at Shanghai. In order to save time his learned friend Mr. Bird and he had agreed to some formal admissions, which would obviate the necessity of troubling the court with the evidence of many witnesses. As regards the facts of the case there was little, if any, dispute, and the main points to be decided were, 1st. Whether the resolution passed at the Land Renters' meeting held on the 12th May 1868 (which imposed a rate of wharfage dues leviable on all goods shown by the books of H. I. C. M's. Customs to have been exported or imported within the limits of the municipality in the names of foreigners) was valid and binding on the Land Renters, and 2nd. Whether that resolution covered the present case. The defendants denied both these points, and contended that the Land Renters had no power to pass such a resolution, and further that the joint approval and sanction of the Foreign consuls had not been given to it after it was passed. The learned counsel said that looking at the high standing of the defendants in the settlement, and their well known reputation for honor and liberality, it must be that they considered it incumbent upon them in their own interests and those of the mercantile community in general to raise the defense, but it would be in evidence before his Lordship that Mr. Porter, one of the defendants, was present at the meeting which passed the resolution, and that it (the resolution) was carried with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. BIRD asked his Lordship to note the fact that the defendants did not import the tea, but had only purchased it here.

Mr. RENNIE said that if he interpreted the wording of the section aright, all goods coming within municipal limits were subject to be taxed.

His LORDSHIP desired to know if they had paid any dues to the Municipal Council.

Mr. BIRD said that was the inference he desired to draw from the facts admitted. It was admitted that

the importers, the agents for the S. S. N. Co., and the U. S. N. Co., paid annually a general sum in commutation of all municipal dues and taxes. He would contend that such commutation was in effect payment.

Mr. RENNIE then showed that the object held in view by the Land Renters at the meeting in 1868 was to impose a tax once on all goods passing through the municipal limits, which, as the learned counsel argued, must be held to include only the two settlements (Anglo-American) north of the Yang-kang pang, excluding the French concession. In the present instance it was admitted that the Customs' books proved that the goods were landed on the French concession from River steamers and afterwards shipped from the English settlement by the defendants. No dues upon these goods could be levied by the plaintiffs upon the importers, because they, the importers, had by a separate annual arrangement with the French Municipal Council commuted for all taxes in any way chargeable against them within the limits of the French concession, and therefore unless the present action were successful it was clear that no dues at all could be levied in accordance with the Land Renters' votes. No relation or understanding with regard to the collection of taxes existed between the two Councils, and no part of the monies or taxes levied by the French Council ever found its way into the Anglo-American municipal exchequer. The plaintiffs in laying the case before the court were only executing the trust reposed in them by the meeting which passed the resolution in question, and to him, the learned counsel, it certainly appeared rather hard that their authority should be questioned by the defendants. Passing again to the legal aspect of the case Mr. Rennie argued that the Land Renters had power to pass the resolution under the latter part of the 10th section of the Land Regulations, and although some of the foreign Consuls had approved conditionally only, and the French consul not at all, still so far as British subjects were concerned the approval of their own consul was all that was required to make the resolution binding on them.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, sworn, deposed, that he was Secretary to the Municipal Council and was present at the meeting at which the resolution concerning Wharfage dues was passed. It was duly reported and signed by the consul, and under that resolution he makes the present claim against the defendants. A resolution similar to this one was in force for three years, and such dues were paid in the earlier part. The defendants paid export duty in April 1867. None have been levied since on that firm, as some arrangement was about being made with the French Council whereby a general collection could be made, and it was owing to this negotiation that no dues were collected.

To Mr. Bird:—There was an entry in our books showing the kinds of tea on which defendants had paid export duty. I cannot say where the teas were packed; dues were paid before May 1868; they were authorised to be collected in 1866; the present notification issued from the office exempts goods that once pay or are re-exports. On the face of the Land Regulations the French concession is included within Municipal limits. I don't know where defendants land their goods, I only go by the Customs' Returns. I consider that there is only one Municipal Council, the Anglo-American, established by the Land Regulations of 1854.

Mr. BIRD, in opening the defence, would first observe upon some of the arguments adduced by the other side. His learned friend had but glanced cursorily at art. X. of the Land Regulations and had passed at once to Resolution of 11th May 1868, and well might he do so. The Regulations of May 11th purported to be founded on art. X. of the Regulations, but on closer examination it would be seen that such was hardly the case. If not based on art. X. the Resolution was invalid, and if invalid his friend's case must fall to the ground. His friend had also said that it seemed strange that some of the Land Renters who had agreed to the resolution, should afterwards turn round and refuse to pay what they elected to sanction, and that too at the last moment. But this admitted of easy explanation. The Land Renters could only legally sanction the imposition of such taxes as they were empowered to raise under the Land Regulations, and this one on goods exported was not one of them, and had been objected to as soon as discovered. He would now pass on to the defence. It was not his intention to endeavour to impugn the validity of the Land Re-

gulations, since his Lordship had already decided that point in the case of *Keswick and others v. Wills and another*, and he merely denied that the Land Renters had acted in accordance with the Regulations in passing the resolution in question. His grounds of defence were,

1st.—That wharfage dues on goods exported were not legally leviable under art. X. of the Land Regulations of 1854 as originally framed and published.

2nd.—That no valid amendment of art. X. had ever been made authorising such due.

3rd.—That these goods having paid once to the French Municipal Council were free from further import.

Mr. BIRD then enlarged upon these points, contending that goods landed meant goods imported; that the resolution of May 11th 1868 was invalid, because wharfage dues being already enumerated in art. X. it was not left open to the Land Renters to decide on this matter; that, even assuming the contrary, such decision had, by the plaintiffs' own shewing, not received the official joint concurrence and approval of all the Consuls whose Powers have treaties with China; that by the Land Regulations all national distinctions were intended to be avoided, and therefore, only one Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council was recognized; and hence that payment to the French was equivalent to payment to the English Council, and he concluded by asking the Court to administer the law as established by the Land Regulations and without regard to the expediency or inexpediency of holding the Resolution passed by the Land Renters' invalid. The result of such a decision to the Financial department of the Municipal Council ought not to affect the rights of the parties to the present suit.

His LORDSHIP here read a letter from the French Consul stating that wharfage dues on the French concession were voluntary contributions.

Mr. RENNIE in his reply reiterated his argument that the only object the Land Renters had in view at the meeting of 1868 was to manage the affairs of the Anglo-American settlement, and quoted extracts from the speeches of Mr. Winchester and others, in support of his view. The learned counsel admitted that the question looked at in a legal point of view was a difficult one to settle, but expressed a hope that his Lordship would be enabled to give such a judgment as would strengthen the hands of the Municipal Council, who so far from being, as his learned friend seemed to think, the natural enemies of the Land Renters were in point of fact only their own executive officers.

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment.

H. B. M.'s SUMMARY COURT.

April 23rd, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

EVANS & Co. v. W. TARRANT.

This was a claim for \$117.89, comprised in two summonses; the one for \$90.89, balance for goods supplied; the other for \$27, for keep of a pig and for money given for a special purpose.

Mr. TARRANT made some objection to the court hearing the cases as the gross amount of the claim had been distributed over two summonses merely with the object of bringing it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

In reply to the Court Mr. EVANS stated that he sued on two separate summons as he considered that the subjects were two distinct accounts; the one was for general ship-chandlery goods, including bread, mineral waters, etc., the other, which had nothing to do with the business of his store, being for feeding a pig and for money advanced for a special purpose concerning the Soochow Bridge; the one connected with his business and entered in the books of the firm; the other unconnected with his business and not entered in his books.

The Court thought that all should be in one; even if it gave judgment for the plaintiff on both summonses it could not do so for more than \$99.99.

Mr. TARRANT, who intimated his intention of disputing several of the items, in reply to the Court, stated that if judgment was entered for over \$100 he would certainly object.

Mr. EVANS said if such was the case, and as the Court considered that he was not proceeding in the right way, and as Mr. TARRANT made objections, he

would at once withdraw the summonses and proceed by petition in the Supreme Court.

His Worship said that was the proper way.

Mr. EVANS said he had done all that lay in his power to come to an amicable arrangement with Mr. TARRANT, and with his consent had put the claim for settlement by arbitration into the hands of Mr. Cheshire, but Mr. TARRANT would not come to any terms, though the debt is over 18 months' standing.

Mr. TARRANT here expressed a wish that the case should go on; but His Worship would not now permit it; the defendant having taken an objection and that objection having been sustained, the summonses had been withdrawn by the plaintiff, and the case must go to the Supreme Court.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

April 23rd, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

John Shearman, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The sergeant who arrested the prisoner stated that, discovering him rolling about the street, he advised him to go home; but he refused, saying he would not go till it suited him, and became very violent and profane in his language. On proceeding to take him into custody he lay down on the Hongque Bridge, and it was only after much trouble that he was conveyed to the station. The prisoner, who was charged the previous day with being drunk and incapable, was fined \$3, or 10 days' imprisonment.

Andrew Jackson, a man of colour, and John Rawson, both inmates of the Sailors' Home, were charged with creating a disturbance in the Home on the previous day.

Mr. Kelly stated that Jackson is nearly always drunk and creating disturbances in the place; he had been repeatedly cautioned that if he could not keep sober and quiet he should leave the place; that he has made several attempt to ship him, but ineffectually, as on each occasion he was not in a sober state. He was turned out of the place the previous day for being drunk and disturbing the entire house, but tried to force his way back, in which he was aided by the other prisoner Rawson, who wanted to fight witness.

Rawson was dismissed with the caution that if he is again charged with interfering with other people's business he will be imprisoned.

Jackson, who, his Worship said, was gaining an unenviable reputation, was also dismissed, but warned that if brought before the Court again he will be severely punished.

REGINA v. BROWN and RINGWOOD.

Sir E. Hornby and Mr. Goodwin occupied seats on the Bench.

The defendants in this case, master and mate of the *William Chandler*, were charged by Giovanni Cavaguoro, a Genoese, with carrying him to sea against his will; continually ill treating him, assaulting him, and on one occasion throwing overboard and carrying him in tow, whereby he has been bodily and mentally injured.

Mr. RENNIE appeared for the Crown, the Defendants in person.

Mr. RENNIE in opening the case said that it would appear that the complainant, who was an Italian subject, was carried away on board the *William Chandler*, of which vessel the prisoners Brown and Ringwood were respectively master and chief officer, under circumstances which would render any master of a vessel liable to heavy penalties, as his name was not on the articles; the complainant moreover had been the subject of great ill-treatment and unprovoked assaults; he had no intention of shipping as a seaman, since he was by trade a baker, and it would be shown in evidence that not only was he often personally assaulted, but that on one occasion he was deliberately thrown overboard and towed astern of the vessel for a considerable time, which has mentally and bodily affected him.

COMPLAINANT, sworn, examined by Mr. Rennie, deposed:—That he joined the ship on the 22nd December at Victoria, Vancouver's Island; that he was a baker by trade and was brought on board in a state of

intoxication and kept there; he never signed Articles, nor was ever taken before anyone authorized to ship men; that after leaving Victoria, from which he was brought against his will, he was asked if he understood the work, and on saying he did not, the mate said he would teach him; that because he could not do sailor's work he was beaten; that he was struck with fists on the face and head and was beaten across the back with a stick by the mate. The captain witnessed the mate assaulting him on three or four occasions. The captain also struck him and shoved him about on several occasions; on each of which he was struck about the face and head. Can assign no reason for this treatment unless not being able to do the work. Was ordered to go aloft, but refused to do so and was beaten. Could not say how often he was beaten, but was at least over twenty times; was otherwise also ill-treated. On one occasion he was made fast to a rope and thrown overboard by the mate, and was in the water for more than a quarter of hour; the captain was not present when this occurred, but he came on deck and saw him before he got out of the water.

To the Court:—The ship was at sea and sailing at the time.

To Mr. Rennie:—I was ill for several weeks after *To the defendant, Brown:*—I had no clothes on board with me. You struck me several times, and on more than one occasion knocked me to the ground.

Captain Brown here stated that the complainant must have known where he was going, as he brought his clothes on board with him, and would not have done so unless he intended going to sea; his name too was down on the articles as "Thomas Connolly, aged 32, Dublin." He was shipped with the other men at the Customs and received his advance of \$60, but it was possible he went as a substitute; he never saw him in the water and does not believe that he was ever thrown overboard.

The defendant Ringwood stated that when the complainant came on board he was drunk, and he told him to go forward and lie down; that on one occasion when he was doing some work forward, he attached a rope to his waist lest he might be drowned, which was a customary precaution, and before he could make it fast, the complainant put all his weight on it and so dropped into the water.

JOHN PRIOR, sworn, examined for the prosecution by Mr. Rennie, deposed:—That he was not a sailor, but came on board at Victoria; knew complainant and remembered his coming on board; he was sober, and was brought in a boat by two men who, he thought, had shipped themselves and brought him as a substitute; he was sent forward by the mate; he saw both the defendants ill-treat him; he was told to go aloft, and on his answering that he was no sailor, he was knocked down on the spot by the mate; almost every day the mate knocked him about. He was a harmless, quiet man and did everything that he could. Used go aloft with him and he one time said he would sooner be there than on deck as he would not be knocked about. He got ill on the 21st January, and is not since half the man he was. On one occasion when sent to the fore chains to clean some rust the rope was let go and he fell into the water: the captain was on deck at the port side. Does not know whether he signed articles. It was at 9 minutes to eight o'clock when he went into the water; heard the mate tell the captain that he was giving him a towing and the next time he would let him go altogether.

To the defendant Brown:—I know the exact him because I looked at the clock, though I knew I was forbidden to do so.

To the defendant, Ringwood:—You beat him on the first night because he could not loosen the top-gallant sail.

The mate denied this, and he stated that instead of putting on sail on that night they were under close reefed top-sails, as could be seen by the log book.

H. HARGREAVES, sworn, examined for the prosecution by Mr. Rennie, deposed:—That he was an ordinary seaman, and had shipped on board the *William Chandler* at Victoria. Remembered complainant coming on board; he had no box or bundle with him; he was brought in a boat by two men; the mate told him to go to the fore-castle; the ship sailed that evening; he was kicked and beaten by the mate; was sent aloft once or twice; was kicked frequently up to the 21st January; on that day he was put overboard by the mate; after being taken up he heard the mate say to the captain that the next time he would

let him go altogether; he was a quiet and harmless man.

To the defendant Brown:—You were on deck when he was put overboard.

To the defendant Ringwood:—He did not bring anything on board with him.

Complainant in reply to the Court stated he received no advance; did not get even a sixpence, and had no clothes except what he got from the mate.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, sworn, for the defence, deposed:—That he was the carpenter of the *William Chandler*; knew the complainant; never saw the captain abuse the complainant or heard that he had done so on board ship; does not know whether he brought any clothes on board with him.

To Mr. Rennie:—Never saw the mate strike the complainant, but heard that he had done so; also heard that the complainant had been thrown overboard.

Mr. RENNIE then addressed the Court and said it was clear that the master had made himself liable. There could be no doubt that he had taken complainant away without having signed articles in compliance with the Merchant Shipping Act; that the complainant had received no wages; and as it was clearly proven that he had also been ill-treated he would request that the penalty for such should be inflicted; and should appeal to His Worship that the Court make some provision so that he be not left destitute after being brought in a British ship, and that his expenses might be paid to his own country. He thought that His Worship could under the 213th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act make such an order; that the complainant was a seaman, though an unwilling one, for the word "seaman" is defined in the Act to be "every one serving on board except the master and apprentices." The complainant was illegally shipped, and it was not fair that he should be left a charge on the hands of the Italian Consul.

HIS WORSHIP said as far as regarded the assault he was not satisfied that the captain did so; but that the mate ill-used him and made a practice of doing so was certain, and he would fine him \$20 and costs; with reference to the act of throwing overboard he was not very confident, and would let him have the benefit of the doubt. As regards the captain; as the man was not on the articles and was brought against his will, had suffered much, and expresses a desire to be sent to his own country, he would make an order that he pay for his maintenance while here and pay for his passage to Genoa, and as he has got no wages, and was carried away from where he had the opportunity of earning money, and as it would not be right that he be landed in his own country penniless, he would make a further order that he pay \$50 to complainant as compensation for his suffering and loss of time.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

April 24th 1869.

Before G. F. SEWARD Esq., Consul General.

In re GEORGE WASHINGTON ANTHONY.

Mr. Cheshire, Assignee, stated that as the available assets would not even pay the costs of court incurred on account of actions taken previous to the declaration of Bankruptcy, the only object of the meeting was to examine the Bankrupt with reference to some goods in the possession of Fogg & Co., and which, according to Bankrupt's account belonged to the estate. The Bankrupt stated that the goods, amounting in value to about \$150, were given by him to Fogg & Co. in liquidation of Ronan & Co.'s claim.

HIS HONOR said that as Mr. Webb denied the statement of Mr. Anthony, he would leave it in Mr. Cheshire's hands to satisfy himself, and if he thought proper he might bring an action against Fogg & Co. for the amount; he however did not think that the amount could be recovered, as according to the Bankrupt's own statement he had given the goods as a security.

In re H. A. HOLCOMB.

The Assignee stated that no dividend could as yet be paid on this estate, the only assets the bankrupt had being disputed, he however expected to have about \$700 out of the mortgage on *Au Chulet*. There were only three claims proved against the estate;—Fogg & Co. for Tals 965.72; Allen for Tals 926.50, and Michel & Co. for Tals 157.

Mr. Maitland, who had some dispute with Fogg & Co. respecting the result of some transaction which he had with Mr. Holcomb, was informed that in regular

course he should pay into the hands of the assignee what money he had belonging to the estate, and the assignee to be requested to hold the same pending the determination of any question of account between Fogg & Co. and Mr. Maitland.

The following letter on the subject of Bonded Godowns, which will be discussed at the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held on the 7th instant, has been handed to us for publication.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, April 26th, 1869.

SIR,

Although I am not authorized to settle any terms concerning the bonding of imports at this port, I am desirous of doing what I can towards arriving at some understanding on the subject.

The committee in its letter of the 26th January expressed the opinion that "the privilege of bonding" their godowns should be extended to all whose guarantee for the due custody of the goods committed to "their care is deemed sufficient by the Customs when supported by the additional security of the presence" or supervision of a Custom House officer, to whom "also the keys of the warehouse might be entrusted." The owners of the warehouses would be fairly liable to bear the expenses of this supervision, and as the main object in view is to save the importer the loss of interest on the duties he has now to advance, and the inconvenience of advancing them, the best way, it seems to me, to form an idea of the practicability of the proposed system, is to make enquiry as to the number of firms who would find it to their advantage to pay for it. It might be arranged to charge different fees according to the amount of business done at different godowns, and the consequent amount of supervision required. Supposing the fee charged for the lowest class to be 300 taels a year, how many firms would be likely to apply for the privilege?

Some such information as was furnished to the Chamber in January 1867 of the stocks of manufactured goods held by the different firms in the port, would, I think, be of service in considering the present question. Firms who might be unwilling to give the particulars of the goods might state the amounts of duties which they have paid on the stocks they hold, of cottons, woolsens, and metals.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. DICK,

Commissioner of Customs.

To

F. PORTER, Esq.,

Chairman of the Shanghai General
Chamber of Commerce.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English Mail of the 12th March arrived early on the morning of the 26th ulto., bringing the following Telegrams.

GREAT BRITAIN.—London 24th March. The debate on the Second Reading of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill terminated last night. Among the speakers were Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Mr. Walpole, both of whom strongly opposed Disestablishment. Mr. Hardy said the policy of Government was one of disuniting instead of assimilating England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone very ably defended the justice and fairness of the measure, the details of which would however be subject to modification when the House went into Committee on the Bill. The Second Reading of the Irish Church Bill was afterwards passed by a majority of 118 votes, 368 having voted for, 250 against the second reading. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Chichester Fortescue announced that Government did not intend the further release of the Fenian Convicts.—27th. The Demonstration in Trafalgar Square in honor of the late Mr. Ernest Jones was a failure. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been declared qualified as a Magistrate for the County of Suffolk. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has declared a dividend of six per cent. Obituary: The Earl of Wicklow, Lord Leconfield and General Jomini.—30th. A very severe gale occurred yesterday in the English Channel, when the *Annie*

Sharp from Colombo was wrecked. A Volunteer Review was held at Dover yesterday, but under great difficulty, owing to the gale in the Channel. H. M. steamer *Caradoc*, with the British Ambassador to Turkey on board, and the Sultan's Yacht have left Constantinople for the Dardanelles, to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales.—1st April. The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived Constantinople.—2nd. Lord Stanley was installed yesterday Lord Rector of the Glasgow University. The Oriental Bank corporation has declared a half-yearly dividend of six per cent. The Revenue for the present year of the United Kingdom is £72,591,991—being an increase of £2,991,772, including £2,441,000 income tax.

THE CONTINENT, &c.—London, March 24th. Latest advices from Paris state that three individuals have been arrested on the charge of making seditious speeches. It is rumoured that a plot has been discovered. 30th. Latest advices from Spain state that the new constitution provides for the endowment of catholic churches, and guarantees the liberty of other churches. Latest advices from Paris state that during a debate in the Corps Legislatif upon the corruption of Elections, the Ministry declared that they had no intention of remaining neutral during the elections, and defended the system of official candidature. Latest advices from St. Petersburg state that Russian Sailors have been granted unlimited furlough. Latest advices from Cape of Good Hope state that a tract of country four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty broad has been utterly desolated by fire.

AMERICA.—London, March 30th. Cable Telegrams from New York of yesterday's date state that the Washington Senate is insisting on a modification of the Tenure of Office Act, and that the House of Representatives is insisting on its absolute repeal. Both have agreed to a Conference. Latest Atlantic cable telegrams state that Congress has passed a bill modifying the Tenure of Office Act, as proposed by the Senate.

COMMERCIAL.—London, March 25th. The Liverpool Cotton Market opens firm and advancing. Week's Sales of Cotton 63,000 bales. Week's Imports of ditto 45,000 bales. Western Madras Cotton 9½d. 30th, The Liverpool cotton market held firmly. 7-lbs shirtings 9/6, 40's mule twist 1/4.

The Duke of Somerset opened a debate in the House of Lords on the Yangchow outrage, in which he said that a missionary, if not an enthusiast was probably a rogue, and that civil and naval officers had informed him there was not in the world such a sink of iniquity as Shanghai. Lord Clarendon replied, announcing the new policy to be adopted in our relations with this country. The Bishops of Peterborough and St Davids and Earl Grey took part in the debate.

In local news we have, as usual during race week, nothing to relate. A very large number of our residents have availed themselves of the general holiday to make excursions to places of purer atmosphere, and the attention of the remainder has been mostly concentrated on the races. Commercial transactions have also been very limited.

The Races took place on the 28th, 29th and 30th ulto. The first day's enjoyment was marred by a continuous rain but the others were everything that could be wished. The attendance was very good, and the meeting has been one of the pleasantest we have had for some time. We give a full account elsewhere.

The *Salamis* with Admiral Keppel on board returned from Hankow on the 26th inst.

The Recorder hears that Vice Admiral Symons, now in command of the Channel Fleet, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Keppell as Admiral on this station, and not Admiral Yelverton, as stated in the Yokohama papers.

The following passengers have arrived in Shanghai during the week: per *Malacca*, from Hongkong, Dr. Griffin, Messrs. Westall, Rees, Schurber, S. K. Mody, Pasedag and J. O. Carpenter; for Yokohama, Colonel Brazier, C. B., Messrs. J. N. Silver, Castor, A. Ben-jamain and Pasquali; per *Osaka*, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Thorburn, Wimmer, Paul and Adams; per *Nanzing*, from Tientsin, Baron Von Carlowitz; per *Nile*,

from London, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and Mr. May; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Madame Eleanor Poryiers and Mr. Glover; for Yokohama, Messrs. Hardman and Pardon; per *Prince Kung*, from Foochow, Mr. Shunfeldt. The following have departed: per *Aden*, for Yokohama, Mrs. Bradfield and child, Messrs. P. Ruby, A. J. Spanelt, A. Benjamin, Pasquali, Castor and T. A. Ives; per *Ganges*, for Hongkong, D. R. Crawford, F. Nissen, R. Carlowitz and J. Haneman; for Amoy, Mr. H. A. Giles.

PEKING.—A correspondent of the *Recorder* gives the following account of a misunderstanding at Peking, further news of which is anxiously looked for:—

"The French Chargé d'Affaires somehow or other jostled against the cart containing Prince Kung's brother, as they were returning from the Races. The Prince struck the Frenchmen across the face. An apology was demanded and refused, so the tricolor was hauled down from the French Legation. The other Ministers have taken the matter up and have, I learn, given the Chinese Government three days to make an apology. Should such not be given, all the Foreign flags will be hauled down and intercourse broken off. Whichever way the matter goes, it will at least show the people at home the absurdity of putting the Chinese on the same footing as civilized Governments. It is rumoured that Tseng Kwo-fan is at the bottom of the ill feeling which led to the occurrence, and that he is trying to urge on the rupture which must come sooner or later with Foreign Powers."

HANKOW.—The *Evening Courier* has the following particulars, dated April 21st, with regard to the Yangtze Expedition.

Our correspondent writes us as follows:—"The *Salamia*, arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. She was expected last Monday (19th inst.) as she was only slightly ashore when the Admiral came down, but as she did not put in an appearance, and provisions were known to be rather scarce on board, the Admiral despatched the *Zebra* to her assistance on the afternoon of that day. It would, however, appear that she managed to get afloat without the *Zebra's* aid, as not sufficient time has elapsed for that vessel to have been to Yoh-chow or thereabouts, and back.

"A letter has been received from the Expedition, dated I-chang, April 8th. The rapids had not then been visited, and it was rather doubtful whether any attempt would be made to reach Chungking, as Sir R. Alcock's despatch to Mr. Swinhoe had been received. A despatch for the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, written by one of its delegates, goes forward by this steamer. The *Futai* of Hupeh also travels per *Fusiyama*, en route for Peking. The *Zebra* has returned, and is likely to remain here until the *Opossum* comes back."

CHINKIANG.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars. "On the night of the 21st inst. a large fire broke out in the northern suburb of this city. Fanned by the strong S. E. breeze, it spread rapidly, licking up the flimsy buildings in a most alarming manner; and in less than three hours, some 100 odd houses and "shanties" were level with the ground. With no effective fire-engine, the flames took their own course, and they were only stopped from reaching the best part of the town, by the creek which leads to the Grand Canal. Unfortunate Chinkiang! No sooner do a few houses struggle up from amidst the ruins, than they are devoured by an uncontrollable element.

"The new Canton Hoppo arrived here the week before last, from Peking, en route for his port; he went to

Kiukiang per steamer; from thence he will travel overland to Canton. H. E. Chung-li is a very young and intelligent man; he is only 35 years of age, and has merely a glass-button. We fancy the Canton gentry will be somewhat surprised at his low rank, after being accustomed to see so many red-buttoned Mandarins occupying that office. H. E. Ting passed here on the 22nd, on his way to the capital."

HONGKONG.—The Telegraph line to connect Hongkong with India has been commenced, and orders for wire to complete the line have been sent home. Three houses in Wellington St. have been destroyed by fire. A Band of armed thieves have been committing depredations. Mr. and Mrs. George Case have arrived, and were to give an entertainment on the 23rd.

We regret to learn by the *Daily Press* that a private telegram received by the mail announces the death of Mr. Douglas Lapraik, on the 24th of March, well known in the Colony as one of its oldest residents, and as the founder and head of the house of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co.

We take the following items of interest from the same journal.

It is stated that a despatch has been forwarded from the Colonial-Office on the position of the ex-officio members of the Legislative Council, the purport of which is, that with regard to all measures emanating from the Colonial-Office, Her Majesty's Government will expect the support of the ex-officio members, but with regard to such measures as originate in the Colony, either from the Governor or from any other member of Council, H.E. the Secretary for the Colonies will be only too glad to get the benefit of their opinion. It is to be hoped that this desirable line of conduct will be acted upon.

The Report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, published in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday, shows a decrease in the crime in the colony during the year 1868, as compared with 1867. The number of serious crimes is 1,256 in 1868, against 1,458 in 1867, and of minor offences 4,449 in 1868, against 4,585 in 1867. Mr. Deane is of opinion that the decrease in serious crimes is especially attributable to the infliction of the punishment of flogging in cases of crime accompanied with violence, and also to the optional deportation of well-known criminals. In European prisoners a large increase is apparent, drunkenness showing an increase of 315 cases, equivalent to 82.5 per cent.

It is worthy of notice that in the course of a case heard at the Police-Court on Saturday, it came out that some of the chair-coolies in the Colony have to pay the sum of \$1.50 for their licenses, which it seems they obtain through a head coolie man of the name of Lee-ah-sing. As the fee for the license is only 70 cents, it is highly interesting to enquire why the extra eighty cents are paid. It is impossible to imagine that a coolie, to whom such a sum must be a considerable object, will consent to pay it to Lee-ah-sing without some very definite reason, and it would be well that the exact position and functions of that gentleman should be investigated. The point is—what is the power that causes the coolies to make use especially, of this go-between?

Information has been received from an authentic source that £31,000 have been transmitted home from this Colony during the year 1868, and that, after deducting all expenses, there was, on the 31st December, a surplus of \$5,000 to the good, which goes to the Imperial Government, besides no less than \$290,000 lying at the Bank to the credit of the Colonial Government. In the face of these facts, it is really very difficult to understand why the Colony should be burdened with Stamp Act, and why the Police and Lighting Rates should continue at their present high figure. It may be very well and very natural that His Excellency the Governor should desire to make as much political capital as possible out of his having saved the Colony from the quicksands of Bankruptcy, &c., &c., &c.; but if so, it is rather unfair that the hard working residents in Hongkong should have to pay for this honour and glory, by unnecessarily burdensome taxation.

A temple has been erected at Chau Chau, in Chihli, for San-ko-lin-sin, the celebrated General, who figured conspicuously during the last China war. It is said

that his spirit appeared in the air during Lee Hung Cheng's negotiation with the Nienfei in Chihli, last year.

It is reported that a powder magazine at Kieh-ting Foo, in Yunnan, in which more than 3,000 cetties of gunpowder were stored, exploded on the morning of the 2nd of December last, and that a number of houses in its vicinity were destroyed, and many workmen burnt to death. It appears that the explosion was caused by a small spark of fire, produced by striking a pestle against a mortar.

Advices from Canton to hand this morning, dated 16th instant, report continued unfavourable weather for the new Teas, and that it is not expected to see musters on the market for several weeks to come. Some Teamen have gone so far as to say that the whole of the first crop is seriously damaged. The only transaction in Tea during the past fortnight is the settlement of 1,000 boxes Gunpowder, for the Continental market, at Tls. 16½.

SHANGHAI RACES.

(Shanghai Recorder.)

FIRST DAY, Wednesday, April 28th.

THE attendance yesterday, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, was better than might have been expected, the Grand Stand being pretty full and the Bellevue having its share. The racing on the whole was very good but not very fast, owing to the heaviness of the ground. The Chu-ka-za cup, notwithstanding the heaviness of the course and the 7lbs., was a gift to *Mors aux Dent*. In the Jockey Cup the winner turned up in *Shylock*, though it was considered a dead certainty for *Losing Hazard*. The Griffins' Plate was the race of the day, and brought out a goodly number of ponies, *Stella* showing up the winner, but *Le Gamin* gave her her work to do; and had his rider used his whip a little more freely the contest would have been much closer. The Toutai's Cup was taken by *Cobham*, who's rider made a waiting race of it. The race for the Ladies Purse did not take place, for what reason we do not know, perhaps it was owing to the other ponies not caring to face *Pepita*, a fine looking Australian. The Brokers' Cup was another gift to *Mors aux Dent*, though he was pushed pretty close by *Hard Lines* until entering the straight, when he fell off and let *Mors aux Dent* win as he liked. The Hunt Cup fell to *Faust*, we may almost say a rank outsider, and who after the first round was considered out of the race, though at the finish he certainly jumped very pluckily. The race from the first was considered a sure thing for *Finesse*, and from the splendid manner in which he took his jumps it was thought impossible for him lose it, but the heaviness of the course told upon him, and when he came to the double water jump opposite the Stand he was too exhausted to pull himself out of the ditch when in.

1.—CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Value Tls. 50.—Second Pony saves his stakes.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at last Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—½ mile.

Lord Noseooze's *Mors aux Dent*.....1
Mr. Fungus' *Tête-à-tête*.....2
Mr. Binfield's *The Hat*.....3

Seven ponies started in this race, and after one false start they were got well away, *Mors aux Dent* taking the lead after the first hundred yards, and maintaining it to the finish, winning by about seven lengths, *Tête-à-tête* second, *Finesse* third. Time 1 m. 6 sec.

2.—JOCKEY CUP.—Value Tls. 50.—Presented by a Member.—For all China Ponies that have never won a race any where previous to this Meeting,—to be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount.—Weight 13st.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Binfield's *Shylock*.....1
Mr. Low's *Woron*.....2
Mr. Reid's *Losing Hazard*.....3

Only five ponies started in this race, *Losing Hazard* going off with the lead, *Mongol* and *Shylock* well up. Before entering the straight, *Shylock* passed *Losing Hazard*, and won by ten lengths. A good race for second place ensued between *Losing Hazard* and *Woron*, but the latter managed to secure it. *Losing Hazard* a good third.—Time 2 m. 36 sec.

3.—GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value Tls. 100.—Second Pony Tls. 25.—Last Pony to pay Third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—½ mile.

Mr. Newman's *Stella*.....1
Mr. Fungus's *Challos*.....2
Mr. Preston's *Sly Fox*.....3

Eleven ponies came to the post, and a very good start was effected, *Spartan* jumping off with the lead, which he maintained to the half mile post, when *Stella* went to the front, and a good race home ensued between her and *Challos*; *Stella*, however landed herself a comfortable winner by about a length and a half, *Challos* second and *Sly Fox* a good third.—Time 1 m. 41 sec.

4.—THE TOUTAI'S CUP.—Value 75.—Presented by the Toutai.—For all China Ponies who have never won a Race in Shanghai previous to this meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1½ miles.

Lord Noseooze's *Cobham*.....1
Mr. Preston's *Le Gamin*.....2
Mr. Idonoboo's *Legal Tender*.....3

Lord Elgin went off with the lead, but was overtaken by *Stella* before reaching the judges' stand. She kept the lead to the half-mile post, when *Le Gamin* went to the front, and kept there until coming into the straight, when *Cobham* passed him and won by a length, *Le Gamin* second, *Legal Tender* third.—Time 3 m. 42 sec.

6.—THE BROKERS' CUP.—Value —.—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies.—Ponies that have never won a race to carry 9st. 10lbs.—Winners 10st. 10lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1½ miles.

Lord Noseooze's *Mors aux Dent*.....1
Mr. Lauderdale's *Hard Lines*.....2
Mr. Preston's *Sly Fox*.....3

Mors aux Dent jumped off with the lead, closely followed by *Hard Lines*. At the quarter mile post *Sly Fox* came out of the ruck and passed *Mors aux Dent*, racing with *Hard Lines* to the three quarter mile post, when *Mors aux Dent* went to the front and won easily by about two lengths, *Hard Lines* second, *Sly Fox* a bad third.

7.—HUNT CUP.—Value \$100.—For Ponies that have been Paper-Hunted during the past season.—Catch weights over 11st.—Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Wells' *Thunderbolt*.....1
Mr. Yin's *Faust*.....2

Finesse went off with the lead, taking his jumps in fine style, *Comet* and *Black Pearl* in close attendance and *Thunderbolt* well up, and jumping well. In the last round *Finesse* was leading by about fifty lengths, and the race looked almost a dead certainty for him, but at the double water jump at the stand, he first refused, and when in was too exhausted to drag himself out. *Comet* coming up next placed himself in the same predicament and *Thunderbolt* refusing ran off the course and was out of the race. *Faust* coming up next managed to drag himself through the ditches and land himself the winner. *Bobby* second.

SECOND DAY.

The weather yesterday was all that could be desired, and the attendance was much larger than on Wednesday. Both the Grand Stand and the Bellevue were well filled and the Chinese came out in pretty strong force. The course was still very heavy, but the racing was really good, and so was the time made. The first race on the programme was the Tsatlee Cup, and was one of the best of the

day, the winner, much to the surprise of all, turning up in *Kingston*. The Shanghai Derby was of course the race of the day; it brought eight ponies to the post and was won very cleverly by *The Seer* a rank outsider, who lead from the start and won pretty comfortably. The Compradores' Cup only brought out three ponies, and was a gift to *Mors aux Dent*. The Fakee Cup was won by *Woron*, a fine looking black pony, though *Vertugadin* gave him his work to do. The next race, the Presentation Cup, was won very easily by *Challos*. The Welter Cup only brought out three ponies and was won in a canter by *Hard Lines*. The last race of the day, the Forlorn Hope Stakes, was rather unexpectedly won by *Harmony*, who's rider made a waiting race of it, though if *Losing Hazard* had gone a little steadier to work the contest would have been much closer. We hope the weather may be as fine to-day, and to see even a larger attendance, graced by as good a proportion of the fair sex.

1.—**TSATLEE CUP.**—Value £75.—For China Ponies only.—Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai at or since the Autumn Meeting 1868, 5lbs. extra for each race won.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Lord Noseooze's *Kingston*..... 1

Mr. Faulkland's *Harmony*..... 2

Mr. Lauderdale's *Zündnadel*..... 3

Sly Fox went off with the lead, *Zündnadel* and *Harmony* well up. At the three quarter mile post *Kingston* came out of the ruck and ran up to *Zündnadel*. Entering the straight *Kingston* passed *Sly Fox*, a good race home ensuing between him and *Harmony*, the former however winning by about a head, *Harmony* second, *Zündnadel* a bad third. Time 2 m. 19 sec.

2.—**THE SHANGHAI DERBY.**—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, Tls. 10 forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing the entries for the Spring Meeting 1869.—For all China Ponies being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight 10st.—Distance 1½ miles.—First Pony to receive 70 per cent; second 15 per cent; third, 10 per cent; fourth, 5 per cent.—Ponies to be produced to the Stewards in Shanghai on the day of measurement for the Spring Races 1869, or it not, to be disqualified.—The Stakes to be paid on the day of closing the entries for the Spring Races 1869.

Mr. Idonohoo's *The Seer*..... 1

Mr. Fungus's *Vertugadin*..... 2

Lord Noseooze's *Single*..... 3

Eight Ponies came to the post and a very good start was effected, *Single* and *The Seer* going off with the lead, the rest well up. At the three quarter mile post *Vertugadin* ran up to *Single* and *The Seer* and a very good race home resulted. Entering the straight *Vertugadin* passed *Single* and struggled hard for first place, but it was too late, *The Seer* winning by a length, *Vertugadin* second, *Single* a bad third. Time 3 m. 34 sec.

3.—**COMPRADORES' CUP.**—Presented by the Compradores of Shanghai.—Value Tls. 200.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony being the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners.—The winner to carry 7lbs. extra until finally won.—Entrance Tls. 10 each, half to go to an accumulating fund.—Second Pony at each meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund.—1½ miles.

Lord Noseooze's *Mors aux Dent*... 1

Mr. Binfield's *Idle Boy*..... 2

Only three ponies started in this race, *Sly Fox* jumping away with the lead. At the judge's box the ponies were together. At the half mile post *Idle Boy* passed *Sly Fox* and ran up to *Mors aux Dent*, the two racing together until coming into the straight, when *Mors aux Dent* was called on, and ran home a winner by two lengths. Time 3 m. 36 sec.

4.—**FAKEE CUP.**—Value 175.—Presented by the American Community of Shanghai.—For all

China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of One Race, 5lbs. extra; Two Races, 10lbs. extra; Three or more Races, 14lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 10.—2 miles.

Mr. Low's *Woron*..... 1

Mr. Fungus's *Vertugadin*..... 2

Mr. Lauderdale's *St Swithin*..... 3

Le Gamin went off with the lead, closely followed by *Little Rascal*, and the rest all in a line. After passing the Corner Stable, *Woron* went to the front and led all the way round, closely pushed by *Vertugadin*, and they raced together from the three quarter mile post until entering the straight, when *Woron* went to the front and won by three lengths, *Vertugadin* second and *St Swithin* a bad third.

5.—**THE PRESENTATION CUP.**—Value £75.—Presented by a Member.—With half entrance fees added.—For all China Ponies, excluding winners of five or more Races in Hongkong or China.—Weight 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5.—½ miles.

Mr. Fungus's *Challos*..... 1

Mr. Lauderdale's *Zündnadel*..... 2

Mr. Fungus's *Tête à tête*..... 3

Five ponies came up for this race and a very good start was effected, the ponies running altogether until reaching the half mile post, when *Zündnadel* went to the front, closely pushed by *Challos*, who passed him on entering the straight and won by four lengths, *Zündnadel* second, *Tête à tête* a good third. Time 1 m. 33 sec.

6.—**WELTER CUP.**—Value Tls. 50.—For all China Ponies.—Weight 12st.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1½ miles.

Mr. Lauderdale's *Hard Lines*..... 1

Mr. Kushan's *Emblem*..... 2

Only three ponies started in this race. The ponies were got well away, *Emblem* going off with the lead and forcing the running for the first half mile, *Hard Lines* in close attendance. At the three quarter mile post *Hard Lines* collared *Emblem* and the two raced neck and neck until entering the straight, when *Hard Lines* went to the front and won hard held, *Emblem* second, *Bog-trotter* nowhere. Time 3 m. 35 sec.

7.—**FORLORN HOPE STAKES.**—A Sweepstakes of Tals 5 each.—For all Ponies that have never won a race, ridden by Jockeys that have never had a winning mount.—Weight 11 st.—1 mile.

Mr. Faulkland's *Harmony*..... 1

Mr. Reid's *Losing Hazard*..... 2

Lord Noseooze's *Cobham*..... 3

Twelve ponies came to the post and were well started, *Losing Hazard* going off with the lead and keeping it until reaching the mile post, when *Harmony* came out of the ruck and ran up to *Losing Hazard*, and the two raced together up the straight; *Harmony* being here called upon passed *Losing Hazard* and won by three lengths, *Losing Hazard* second, *Cobham* a bad third. Time 2 m. 21 sec.

THIRD DAY.

The weather yesterday was all that could have been wished, neither too hot nor too cold, and the attendance, we may safely say, was almost as large as we have seen on any former occasion. The Band of the U. S. S. *Piscataqua*, by the kind permission of the Admiral was stationed in front of the Grand Stand, and played a pleasing variety of airs throughout the day. The racing was very good, though the contests were not close. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Starter for the admirable manner in which the ponies were got off. There were six events upon the programme, the first of which was the Shanghai Cup, in which nine ponies came to the post. The first start, owing to the eagerness of some of the riders to get the lead lost them their chance of the race. *Atabal* raced all the way round the course. Such a "buster" of course put an end to his chance. *Mors aux Dent* and *Obuliah* also raced up to the judge's stand before they could be pulled in. After

a little breathing time they were started very well, and the Cup fell to *The Rat*. The Hongkong Cup went to *Harmony*, who won it after a good race. The German Challenge Cup was a very hollow affair, only four ponies coming to the post, and it was won in a canter by *Bilboquet*. The next race, the Stand Sweepstakes, was a gift to *Mors aux Dent*, only two ponies coming out against him. The Consolation Cup was won by *Prologue*, much to the surprise of many, who considered it a certainty for *St Swithin*. For the last Race, the Scramble, thirteen ponies came to the post. *Finesse*, who's number was hoisted, but did not come out, would have won it to a certainty. *Whamba* took the first three jumps very well, but getting into difficulties at the fourth jump he got "scared;" *Losing Hazard* then took the first place, and would have won the race if he had not bolted off the course. The winner however turned up in *Anomaly*, who was well ridden, and took his jumps very gamely. This closed the Spring Meeting for 1869 and a very pleasant one it has been in every respect, if we except the rain on the first day. To-day there are, we here, several matches to take place, besides the races in which the China boy generally figure.

1.—SHANGHAI CUP.—Value Tls. 50.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Binfeld's *The Rat* 1

Mr. Newman's *Trakener* 2

After one false start, *Atabal* running round the course and *Mors aux Dent* and *Obadiah* past the judge's box, the lot were got well away, *Trakener* going off with the lead and keeping it until near the post, when *The Rat* went to the front and won by a head, *Trakener* second, *Hard Lines* third.

2.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—Value Tls. 100.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards at the end of the second day's Races.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

Mr. Fungus's *Bilboquet* 1

Mr. Mr. Idonohoo's *Prologue* 2

Mr. Faulkland's *Harmony* 3

A very good start was effected, *Le Gamin* going off with the lead, and keeping it until reaching the half mile post, when all the ponies went up together to the three quarter mile post; *Harmony* then took the first place, closely waited on by *Prologue* and *Bilboquet*. Entering the straight *Prologue* went to the front, but was soon collared by *Bilboquet*, and a good race home resulted, in which the whip was used very freely. *Bilboquet* won by a head, *Prologue* second, *Harmony* a good third.

3.—THE GERMAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Value. —Presented by several members of the German Community of Shanghai.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the fund.—Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—Weight 10st.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. Fungus's *Vertagadin* 1

Mr. Idonohoo's *Oracle* 2

Mr. Newman's *Stella* 3

Only four ponies started in this race, *tella* going off with the lead and keeping it to the half mile post, when the rest of the ponies came up and they raced together to the three mile post, *Vertagadin* then going to the front, *Oracle* in close attendance. At the mile post *Vertagadin* was let out and won, hands done, by seven lengths, *Oracle* second, *Stella* a bad third.

4.—STAND SWEEPSTAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, for all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—1 mile.

Lord Noseoove's *Mors aux Dent*... 1

Mr. Idonohoo's *Oracle*..... 2

Only three ponies came to the post *Hard Lines* went off with the lead and kept it until reaching the three quarter mile post, when *Mors* went up to

him and the pair raced together to the mile post, *Mors aux Dent*, then took the front and won in a canter by about six lengths *Oracle* and *Hard Lines* racing for second place, the former gaining it.

5.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value Tls. 100.—For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting.—Second Pony to save his stakes.—Weight for inches as per scale.—The last Pony to be sold by Auction immediately after the Race for the benefit of the Club.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Idonohoo's *Prologue*..... 1

Mr. Preston's *Le Gamin*..... 2

Mr. Lauderdale's *St. Swithin*..... 3

Only seven ponies came to the post for this race, *St. Swithin* went off with the lead, closely followed by *Le Gamin*. At the mile post *Prologue* came out of the ruck and went to the front, winning easily. *Le Gamin* second and *St. Sw. hin* third.

6.—THE SCRAMBLE.—Value Tls. 100.—For China and Japan Ponies.—Weight 10st. 7lbs.—Entrance Tl.—Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Joot's *Anomaly*..... 1

Mr. Lang's *Fragment*..... 2

Thirteen ponies started in this, *Wamba* leading, and taking his jumps in fine style; at the third jump he fell, when *Losing Hazard* went to the front and led until the first time round; at the Corner stables he ran off the course and so lost his chance, *Anomaly* and *Fragment* then went to the front and raced together until reaching the last jump which *Anomaly* took first and was landed the winner, *Fragment* second.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI, Friday Evening, 30th April, 1869.

IMPORTS.—The market during the week for all kinds of Cotton Goods has been almost at a standstill, and though the last advices from the north have been of a rather more encouraging nature, there is scarcely a quotable improvement to report even in Grey Shirtings. Natives are operating but little, and foreigners, probably on account of the holidays, have scarcely been in the market. The only exception to the general dullness has been 7lb. Grey Shirtings, in which a fair business has been done at about 2 candareens over last week's quotations. They are worth at present Tls. 2.0.0 a 2.0.4, and 8lb. Tls. 2.2.3 a 2.2.7. White Shirtings may be quoted at about 5 cauds. below last week's prices and T-Cloths 1 mace, say 56 R. White Shirtings Tls. 2.2.5 a 2.3.0, 64 R. 2.5.0 a 2.5.5 and 6lb. T-Cloths Tls. 1.4.5 a 1.6.5, 7lb. Tls. 1.7.5 a 1.9.5. In Woollens we have nothing to report, transactions having been most limited. H. H. Long Ells. are worth Tls. 6.5.0 a 6.6.5 for a good assortment, and S. S. Camlets, almost nominal, Tls. 12.5.0 a 12.7.5.

Metals.—Nail Rod Iron maintains its former quotation, though the business for the week has been small. In Lead also the transactions have been very limited, shippers for the river ports having mostly completed their purchases. Prices are, for Nail Rod Tls. 2.3.0 a 2.4.5, Bars Tls. 2.4.0 a 2.5.0, Lead Tls. 5.9.0 a 6.2.5.

TEA.—Black. Two small parcels common Shanghai packed teas have found buyers, one at Tls. 10, the other at Tls. 13 per picul; but beyond this we have nothing to report.

In Green Teas.—The business done has been on the same limited scale, the only settlements reported being 613 chests Moyune a Tls. 24 at Tls. 27.

OPPIUM.—The market for *Malwa* opened at about Tls. 500, and sales of about 200 chests have been made. In Bengal Drug there is no change to note.

NOTICE.

Estate of DENT & Co.

A Second Dividend of Five per cent upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees will be paid on the 15th May next.

On application at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1869.

NOTICE.

Estate of DENT & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for 500 Shares in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (or any smaller number) belonging to the above Estate. Applications to be made on or before the 30th instant.

H. P. HANSSEN,
for the Trustees.

Shanghai, 2nd April, 1869.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1.—AT TIENSTIN, French Settlement.—A plot of land containing about 21 mow, with a frontage on the River of 175 feet. There is a sufficient depth of water to allow a vessel alongside. Suitable for a godown to receive cargo direct from ship's side.

2.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land, a half-share, with a House newly erected, measuring 200 Chinese feet in length and 45 feet in breadth, with a frontage on the River.

3.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land consisting of 124 Chinese feet broad, adjoining the above lot, situated on the South-west side, on the River frontage.

4.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land measuring 180 Chinese in length and 161 feet in breadth. Situated South-west of lot No. 3. The 3 lots, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, have a River frontage of 294 Chinese feet.

5. AT WOOSUNG.—One plot of land, adjoining the French Commissariat Godowns, measuring about 14 mow, with a frontage on the River of near 400 feet.

6.—AT SHANGHAI.—Three plots of land situated near the Race Course, measuring together 3m. 7f. 3l. 8h.

For conditions and terms of sale apply to

ALFRED VAUCHER,

15, Kiangse Road,

or to GUIRAUD, FAVRE & Co.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of T. DENT & Co. :—

At Hankow.—The property at present occupied by Messrs. EVANS & RAINBOW, consisting of a Dwelling-house with servants' Offices and Stables, and three Godowns, each 150 feet by 60.

The situation of this property, outside the British Concession, its river frontage of 320 feet and extensive Godown accommodation makes it one of the most valuable at Hankow, especially for Steamboat purposes.

At Kiukiang.—Four lots on the British Concession, with a frontage of 232 feet on the river bank. The buildings consist of a Dwelling house with Servant's Offices, and two Godowns, 100 feet by 50, and 105 feet by 66 on the front lots, and of a Godown 155 feet by 66 feet on the back lots.

For further particulars, apply to

H. P. HANSSEN.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 31st December, 1868.

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a partner in our firm, which from this date will be conducted under the name of Brown & Co.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 1st January, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED.

COPPER CASH AND THE TEA TRADE, being an Attempt to show the Effect of the Debasement of the Currency of China on the Foreign Trade of the Country; by THOS. W. KINGSMILL, Corresponding Secretary N. O. B. Royal Asiatic Society. Price \$0.50.

To be had from GEO. WASHINGTON ANTHONY, Book-seller and News Agent, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 9th May, 1868.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1869.

THIS Work, now in the SEVENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In order to avoid mistakes and disappointment, the Publisher begs to inform intending Subscribers, that although another Directory, with a very similar title, and for which his work has evidently been taken as the ground work, is also about to be printed, it is in no way identified with the Chronicle and Directory published at the Daily Press Office.

He also requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Agents in Shanghai, Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, 19th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HANSON WRIGHT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GLOVER, DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 12th January, 1869.

Monthly Periodical.

"NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS.

Price \$6 per annum.

IN Issuing a Monthly Periodical devoted to Eastern subjects, on the plan of that which, under a similar title, has proved so popular during a long series of years in Great Britain and America, the publishers have been encouraged by the already large and constantly increasing interest felt in all parts of the civilized world with relation to China, Japan, and the adjacent Countries. With Peking and Yedo open to travellers and officials, with the whole Empire of China accessible to explorers, and the barriers hitherto so jealously maintained in Japan becoming daily weakened, numbers of new facts and much curious information is being accumulated in the notebooks of individuals, who are glad to preserve in type many little particulars, for embodying which in a form accessible to the public, no means now exist. All notes and inquiries received are carefully classified and indexed with minute care; whilst, as in the home work which has been adopted as a model, a list of books wanted, or for disposal relating to China or Japan is inserted free of charge.

The favourable reception which this periodical has met with leads the publishers to hope for a yet more extensive circulation.

The subscription has been fixed at \$4 per annum. It is necessary, in order to avoid misapprehension, to add that no communication, of whatever description, can entitle a contributor, in the case of a publication of this kind, to receive without charge a copy of the paper in which it appears. All "Notes" and "Queries" are of course, inserted without charge.

Orders in England, the Continent, or the United States, may be addressed to Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, London, E. C.; or to F. ALGAR, Esq., 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Orders in China or the East to C. A. SAINT (late A. Shortrede Co.), Hongkong; Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow; Messrs. GILES & Co., Amoy; Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. KARTH, HEINZEN & Co., Manila. Orders in Australia to Messrs. BAILLIERRE & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.

Orders in Singapore to Office of the "Free Press" Singapore.

C. A. SAINT, (late A. SHORTREDE & Co.)
Publisher, Hongkong

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL in our firm in China ceased on the 31st December, last, and Mr. CHARLES ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a partner in the same from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEE SHAW has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

FRAMJEE, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between THOMAS BLAKE GLOVER, FRANCIS A. GROOM, EDWARD HARRISON, and RYLE HOLME, under the Firm of GLOVER & Co., of Japan and Shanghai, ceases this day by efflux of time. The business in Shanghai will be conducted on and after the 1st January 1869 under the style of GLOVER, DOW & Co., in which Firm FRANCIS A. GROOM and JAMES DOW will be partners.

GLOVER & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Tls. 12 per annum, Tls. 6.50 per half year, or Tls. 3.50 per quarter, payable in advance. Credit price Tls. 15 per annum. Single copies 50 Tael cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, Tael 1 per 10 lines and 10 cents for every additional line. Subsequent insertions half the above rate.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

SHANGHAI, May 1st 1869.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—5½ Catty, ...	2.0.0	a 2.0.4
„ for arrival		
„ 6½ Catty, on spot	2.2.3	a 2.2.7
„ for arrival		
WHITE Do. 64 Reed, ...	2.5.0	a 2.5.5
T-CLOTHS—36 in, ...	1.7.5	a 2.0.0
LONG ELLS—H H Scarlet, ...	6.5.0	
„ Assorted, ...	6.6.5	
„ C P H. Scarlet, ...	6.5.0	
„ Assorted, ...	6.5.0	
„ G G Scarlet, ...	6.4.0	a 6.6.0
„ Assorted, ...	6.4.0	a 6.6.0
SPANISH STRIPES—Elephant, ...	0.5.8	a 0.6.2
„ Tiger, ...		
„ Britannia, ...	0.5.8	a 0.6.0
CAMLETS—SS	12.5.0	a 12.7.5
„ SSS	10.0.0	a 11.0.0
IRON—Nail Rod, ...	2.3.0	a 2.4.5
LEAD	5.9.0	a 6.2.5
OPPIUM—Malwa, Old, ...	500	
„ New, ...	478	
„ Patna Old, ...	486	
„ Benares, ...		

EXCHANGE:—

ON LONDON.—Bank 6m/s. 6s. 1d.	per Tael.
Credits, 6m/s. 6s. 1½ d.	„
Bills with doct., 6m/s. 6s. 1½ d.	„
ON PARIS.—Credits, 6m/s., Fcs. 7.75	„
Documentary. Do. Fcs. 7.7½	„
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days'	
sight, Rs. 304.3 per 100 Taels.	
ON BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days'	
sight, Rs. 303.2 per 100 Taels.	
ON HONGKONG.—Bank 15 d/s. 24½ disct.	
Private, 30 d/s. 25½ d. „	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS, Pekin.—Tls. 170½ per Tls. 10 weight
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Tael 75.60
CAROLUS Do. Tael 78.00
COPPER CASH.—1,500 per Tael.

FREIGHTS:—

To LONDON.—Tea £3.10

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 24th, Shanso, str., Tientsin. 25th, Osaka, str., Nagasaki; Nanjing, str., Tientsin. 26th, Fenella, str., Foochow; Malacca, str., Hongkong; Dragon, str., Tientsin; Leander, Foochow; Salamis, H. B. M. G. B. Hankow. 27th, Confucius, str., Cruise; Prince Kung, str., Foochow; Monacacy, U S G B, Hongkong; Argonaut, London; White Adder, London; Whinell, Cardiff; Vesta, Amoy. 28th, Nile, str., London; Magellan, Newcastle N. S. W.; Papa, Hamburg; Jan Peter, Newcastle N. S. W.; Mary Miller, Sydney. 29th, Agamemnon, str., Liverpool; Flame, H M G B, Hankow; Kali-mass, Keelung; Piscataqua, U S S, Hongkong. 30th, Mona, str., Nagasaki; Indian Empire, Swatow; Chih-li, str., Tientsin; Governor Higginson, str., Hongkong; Sophie, Nagasaki; China, Taiwanfoo.

DEPARTURES.—April 25th, Aspic, H M G B

James S. Stone, Keelung; Gesiena, Yokohama; Annie Richmond, Foochow; Norna, str., Hongkong; Emma,

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—WOOSUNG.

Date.	Time	W'ter	Range	Wind	F	X	Q	H	I	Bar.	Ther.
	H L	on	of								
	W'ter	Bar.	Ther.								
April.											
17 L.W.	A.M.	11.52	12.11	6.40	E by S	4	4	9	9	r.	30.01
17 H.W.	P.M.	4.02	20.04	4.40	E by N	3	4	9	8	r.	29.92
18 L.W.	P.M.	0.24	13.02	7.12	N W	2	2	28	7	r.	30.07
18 H.W.	P.M.	4.26	19.02	4.34	W N W	1	2	28	5	r.	30.11
19 L.W.	A.M.	5.27	20.09	8.04	Z	0	1	11	11	c.	30.14
19 L.W.	P.M.	1.10	13.06	...	Z	0	2	12	4	r.	30.16
20 H.W.	A.M.	6.17	19.05	7.56	Z	0	1	19	11	m.	30.18
20 L.W.	P.M.	2.28	13.02	...	S W	2	2	20	...	b.	30.15
21 H.W.	A.M.	7.24	20.09	7.50	N E	4	3	6	...	b.	30.33
21 L.W.	P.M.	4.18	13.08	...	E by S	4	5	9	...	b.	29.30
22 H.W.	A.M.	9.16	19.06	5.07	S E by E	5	7	9	...	o.	30.28
22 L.W.	P.M.	5.30	12.04	7.40	S E	6	6	12	...	c.	30.19
23 H.W.	A.M.	9.57	20.10	5.20	E S E	4	5	12	...	b.	30.20
23 L.W.	P.M.	6.40	12.02	...	E by S	4	6	12	...	b.	30.13
24 L.W.	A.M.	6.48	12.07	5.14	N N E	1	3	3	...	f.	30.11
24 H.W.	A.M.	11.06	21.09	...	N E by N	2	3	3	...	b.	30.13
25 L.W.	A.M.	8.08	12.00	4.59	N E	1	1	4	...	b.	30.19
25 H.W.	A.M.	11.44	22.05	...	Z	0	1	4	...	b.	30.21

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—WOOSUNG.

Date.	Time	W'ter	Range	Wind.	F	X	Q	H	I	Bar.	Ther.
	H L	on	of								
	W'ter	Bar.	Ther.								
April.											
26 L.W.	A.M.	9.14	11.09	4.45	E by S	4	4	9	...	b.	30.24
26 H.W.	P.M.	0.48	22.01	...	E by S	4	5	10	...	b.	30.22
27 L.W.	A.M.	10.03	11.06	4.30	S E by S	6	7	14	...	b.	30.13
27 H.W.	P.M.	1.25	21.07	...	S S E	7	7	14	...	b.	30.05
28 L.W.	A.M.	10.30	11.05	...	S by E	2	3	14	10	r.	29.89
28 H.W.	P.M.	1.58	21.03	4.27	S S W	1	2	15	8	r.	29.88
29 L.W.	A.M.	11.08	12.08	...	N E by E	4	5	2	...	b.	30.32
29 H.W.	P.M.	2.44	21.09	4.40	N E	2	3	4	...	b.	30.30
30 L.W.	A.M.	11.40	11.10	...	S E	1	1	12	...	b.	30.39
30 H.W.	P.M.	3.18	19.11	4.11	E S E	2	2	12	...	c.	30.34

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12—estimated); X. Extreme force; Q. quarter whence extreme force (N. b. E. = 1 to 32 = N.); H. Hours of Rain; I. Initials; —b. blue sky; c. clouds (detached); f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; Z. calm.